

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. Unless otherwise noted, the report level is the highest level detected.

A= Cresent Hill Filter Plant, B=B.E. Payne Water Treatment Plant, C= Taylorsville Water

	Allowable Levels	Source	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly %	Violation	Likely Source of Turbidity
Turbidity (NTU) TT	No more than 1 NTU*	A=	0.22	100	No	Soil runoff
* Representative samples of filtered water	Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples	B=	0.12	100	No	

Regulated Contaminant Test Results

Contaminant [code] (units)	MCL	MCLG	Source	Report Level	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria # or % positive samples	0	0	C=	2	0 to 2	2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
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Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha emitters [4000] (pCi/L)	15	0	A= B=	-0.7 -0.25	-0.7 to -0.25	2011 2011	No No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/L)	5	0	A= B=	0.94 0.39	0.94 to 0.39	2011 2011	No No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	A= B=	0.12 0.18	0.12 to 0.18	2011 2011	No No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Copper [1022] (ppm) sites exceeding action level 0	AL = 1.3	1.3	C=	0.364 (90 th percentile)	0.007 to 0.873	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride [1025] (ppm)	4	4	A= B=	1.08 1.19	0.82 to 1.19	2011 2011	No No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead [1030] (ppb) sites exceeding action level 1	AL = 15	0	C=	3 (90 th percentile)	2 to 71	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm) (US EPA remanded MCL in February 1995.)	N/A	N/A	A= B=	2.3 1.9	2.3 to 1.9	2011 2011	No No	Runoff from landfills & cropland. Metal refineries & factories. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [1040] (ppm)	10	10	A= B=	1.3 0.9	1 to 0.1	2011 2011	No No	Runoff from fertilizer & leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors

Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios)	TT*	N/A	A= B=	1.41 1.13	0.76 to 1.00	2011 2011	No No	Naturally present in environment.
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*Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average of the monthly ratios must be 1.00 or greater for compliance.

Chloramines (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	C=	1.86 (highest average)	0.5 to 2.8	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA (ppb) (all sites) [Haloacetic acids]	60	N/A		19 (system average)	5 to 39 (range of system sites)	2011	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (ppb) (all sites) [total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A		28.8 (system average)	11.6 to 41.8	2011	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Other Contaminants

Cryptosporidium* [oocysts/L]	0 (99% removal)	TT		6 (positive samples)	26 (no. of samples)	N/A		Human and animal fecal waste
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*LWC monitors the Ohio River for Cryptosporidium, a tiny intestinal parasite often found in surface waters. Cryptosporidium can cause flu-like symptoms if ingested. In 2011, LWC analyzed 26 Ohio River samples. We detected low levels of Cryptosporidium in 6 samples with levels ranging from 0 oocysts/L to 0.200 oocysts/L. These detections were within ranges typically measured in the Ohio River. LWC optimizes its treatment processes to help ensure removal.

